STILL SUFFERING.

THE PATIENT ABOUT THE SAME.

Variable Pulse and Temperature-Slight Fever-Efforts to Cool the Sick Room-What the Official Bulletins Say-Chat with Colonel Bockwell.

The President yesterday possed a very The President yesterday possed a very comfortable day, and his condition still continues favorable. The dectors are in very good spirits, and so is everybody connected with the White House. As a sort of reaction for the gloom of the past week, there is a good deal of fur going on, and jokes are not only allowed, but highly appreciated. The great source of with cleams—the various cool. The great source of with cleams—the various cool, as machines and their inventors—is about preclaied. The great source of wittleisms—the various cools gemechines and their inventors—is about exhausted, and this vexed question is considered settled. The temperature of the sick room yesterday was 75°, and the air was very pleasant and agree-shie. The doctors speak in the highest terms of the present cooling apparatus. This is the Jennings nachine, which is creeted in the basement and is pumping cold air into the sick room at the rate of TWENTY THOUSAND CURIC FERT FER BOUR. This apparatus consists of a tank filled with six hundred pounds of ice. A large pipe communicating with the open air is inserted in the top. Below this is another tank illed with large motal plates, arranged in rows and covered with Turkish

plates, arranged in rows and covered with Turkish toweling. There are about three thou-sand feet of this toweling. The ice water drops down through perforations from the oper tank and saturates the plates. A fan, driven by a small engine which has been erected in the basement, drives the air over the surface of the plates into another pipe, which communicates with a large wooden tank. This latter tank holds fifteen tota of ice. The air driven through this mass of ice finds an outlet through this mass of ice finds an outlet through a large tin pipe, which carries it up the firmace flue directly to a register, which open into the President's room. The temperature about the register in the room is 72% When the machine was first put in operation yesterday the whirring noise made by the fairs was heard in the sick-room. The attendants thought that this would room. The attendants thought that this would disturb the President. When he was asked about it he said that it did not annoy him; but it was

TO HAVE THE NOISE STOPPED if possible. Major Powell, who has taken a great eal of interest in these cooling arrangements, devised an expedient for correcting the resonance of Vised an expedient for correcting the resonance of the tin pipe. He had a section taken out and replaced by a piece of can-rass. This had the desired effect in deadening the noise. This apparatus works so satisfactorily that the work now in progress of erecting the compressed air apparatus will prob-ably be stopped. This latter is the most claborate of all the machines submitted. The other traof all the machines submitted. The other main the house, but will never try their virtues on the sick-room. The success of this cooling machine has made several changes in the sick-room. The doors are all kept closed, and so are both windows. except the one farthest from the President's bed, which is kept open at the top to ensure a free cir-culation of air. The fans at the bedside have been dispensed with. The President's bed is about twenty-four inches high, and is near the window and about on a level with it. When he lies with

HIS PACE TOWARD THE WINDOW, which is now a favorite position, he can look out upon the grounds south of the White House. The view is a very pretty one. Through the vista of the tell old trees, including the fountain which is flanked on both sides by two beds of flowers filled with brilliant colors. Beyond is the White Lot, the massive proportions of the Washington Monument, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the river glistening in the sunlight. The scene is a quiet and restful one and is greatly enjoyed by the President. As all conversation is prohibited, and the President not permitted to hear of what is going on outside, these glimpses of outside world furnish him with food for

ght. Every day the mattress on the Presi-s bed is changed. This is done with a great of care, as any jostle causes him great pain. Three of the attendants get on one side of the bed and three on the other. The patient is lifted on the sheet and slid gently down to one side while the fresh mattress is shoved under. The wound is dressed twice a day, and sometimes more fre-quently. What is known as THE ANTISEPTIC DRESSING IS USED

instead of the cold water. The aperture of the wound, which is a perfect round opening, is filled with cotton steeped in carbolic cil. Overthis is placed a carbolic pad, which is fastened down by placed a carbolle pad, which is fastened down by braces. While the dressing is in progress one of the doctors constantly ejects upon the wound the doctors constantly ejects upon the wound sprays of carbolle oil. This dressing is designed to prevent the formation of corrupt flesh; hence bushanc Post of the Grand Army of the Republic for constantly ejects upon the wound to not the District of Columbia, the Democratic from north of the Potomac; but with scarcely men enough to work the guns and an effective infantity force hardly sufficient for picket duty in the face of the Grand Army of the Republic the term "antiseptic." In the course of a souversation yesterday with Dr. Bliss he said that he was more confident each day that the first diagnosis of the case was the correct one. All the symptoms go to show this. The ball passed through the liver and entered the wail of the abdomen just beyond. At this point the wall is probably two inches thick

'Has the President fatien off in weight?'
'Yes, I think that he has; probably twenty-five pounds. His weight before was about 210 pounds."

Does he sleep much ?"

stance, on Monday, up to six o'clock this morning. he slept twelve hours, and he has slept weil to-

Perfectly so. We have never used anodyne to produce sleep, but for other reasons; and his sleep is not the result of such devices. His face has recained its natural color and has a healths All the yellowness has disappeared." onel Rockwell, who came out from the sick

room for a few moments, was at once asked abou the President's condition. He said. "The President has passed a very comfortable day; perhaps as much so as any day stree he was shot. He sleeps and cats well and shows other good signs of canvalescore. To-day he ate some milk toast, which he highly relished He lays with his face toward the window enjoy her the benetiful outlook. It is restrict to him active, and sometimes a great rush of thoughts comes crowding in upon hun. 'Is it true that he read a newspaper the other

Yes, that is literally tone. It happened this way. Mrs. Garbeld was sitting by his bedside with a newspaper in her hand. She was called away for a moment, and in getting up she laid the pape en the bed. The President at once took it up and began to road it, but it was soon taken away from him. His sleep is now unbroken and quiet." Dr. Hawkes, of the President's household, says that in compliance with the wish of the President and Mrs. carried, Harry and James, their sons, to gether with Don Rockwell, resumed their studie this morning at Colonel Rockwell's residence. In explanation of the

PIGURES IN THE OFFICIAL SULLETING It may be stated that the beats of the pulse are counted with a watch in the hand, and the figure given Midicate the number of publishes in into. The temperature is ascertained by ring a thermometer in the axillary space in the armins, and whatever the thermometer registers that is the temperature. The respirations are counted as are the pulsations and the figures in the bulletins show the number of respirations per minute. The seventy-two beaus per minute. By comparing the builetins with this standard the degree of increase can readily be approximated. It must be rememmost every instance in the President's case, re corned higher than four times the respiration a silowarps in this respect should be made

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

The President Progresses Permants The Consulting Physicians.

Executive Massion, 8 a. m., July 11. The President has passed a comfortable night, and his condition shows an improvement over that of yesterday. Pulse, 98; temperature, 99.49, respira-Executive Massion, I p. m .- The favorable

progress of the President's case continues. Fuire 106: temperature, 99.5"; respiration, 24. The following telegram was sent by the attend-

ing surgeons yesterday effernoon to the c surgeons, boctors agree and Hamilton:

Executives Mansion, i.p. on-During the past twenty few hours the favorable progress of the Pros-blem's case has continued. He has taken and re-salted twenty two comes of notife sed one connec-er min. This mersing at others, as, he had, besides, a teen grains of hi-maphate of quinia. There has been day. He was unable to proceed with his part, but no tritability of stomach at any time. Last evening became better in the evening.

at 7:15 he received one-quarter of a grain of morphia mighate hypoternically and stept well during the night. The wound was again dressed antiseptically yesterday evening and this morning, and continues to discharge a small, quantity of healthy pas. Last evening at seven p. m. his pulse was 100, temperature 100,00, respiration 24. This morning at eight o'clock pulse 30, temperature 90.20, respiration 22, at one p. m. pulse 100, temperature 90.20, respiration 22, at one p. m. pulse 100, temperature 90.20, respiration 24.

Exacutive Marsion, 7.p. m.—The President has had rather more fever this afternoon. In other respects bit condition is unchanged. Pulse, 108; temperature, 102.801 respiration, 24.

Exacutive Marsion, 230 p. m.—The condition

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 2:30 p. m.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since the date of the last official bulletin. He complains a little of weariness and muscular soroness and has ouce or twice manifested a slight apprehen-sion that his recovery might leave him in some way maimed or disabled, so as to incapacitate him way maimed or disabled, so as to incapacitate him for active physical exercise. He said recently to one of his attendants: "I wish I could get up on my feet. I would like to see whether I have any backbone left or not." But, whatever doubt there may be in the mind of the President as to the existence of his physical backbone, there is nome in the minds of his friends as to lis moral backbone. After ten days of weariness, danger, heat, and suffering he remains as brave and choorful as at first, and is only restrained by his othersicants orders from talking

restrained by his physicians orders from talking animatedly with those about him. EXECUTIVE MASSION, 9.00 p. m.—The President's temperature, which at the date of the last official builtin was higher than at any time during the day, has since steadily fallen, until it now stands at about last night's figure. No especial importance is attached by the attending surgeons to these daily fluctuations in temperature and pulse. At this stage of the President's case they are to be expected. The general condition of the patient at his hour is favorable and satisfactory. Executive Massion, midnight.—The President

has passed a quiet day, but has had a little more favor than usual this afternoon. He has taken twenty-five ounces of milk, an ounce of rum, and a piece of milk toast during the day without any indications of gestric disturbance, and has slept at intervals fairly well. Since the date of the last official bulletin his pulse and temperature have fallen to about the mean of the past three have fallen to about the mean of the past three days, and he is now sleeping quietly. His room throughout the day has been kept at a steady temperature of 75°, the refrigerating machine in the basement working considerably below its full capacity. On two different occasions, by way of experiment, the temperature was lowered to 70°, but each time the President complained of being ten could

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 1:30 a. m.—The President's

CITIZEN ASSASSIN GUITEAU. George Francis Train Writes a Postal

Card to the Would-lie Murderer. District Attorney Corkhill yesterday secured two postal cards from different sections of the country and addressed to the assasin Guiteau. The first was from the crank of America, George

Francis Train, and read as follows: Madison Squair, N. Y., July 9, 1881. Citizen Assestin Gurraau, care Warden Washington

Citizen Assassin Gurraau, care Warden Washington Prison, D. C.;
Having saved Party. Cabinet, and Star-Routes! smashed Stalwartism! (Rilled Democracy.) Immortalized Gardield! Smottlered Grant-Arthur-Conklingism! (Collapsed Depew!) Brought Planets; Tears to White Hense: obtained Quarter million (fife for family, President should pardon you as his best friend! (In name of Zic., you save Zion.) Six months in Tombs for quoting those columns (W. H.) Bible (Before Ravision!) to save Woodhuil from Beecher! Declared "unsound mind though Harnatiss" by highest Medical Experts! (cashiered money mania Hammondites!) and "some dad responsible for his acts" by Jury. As no one seems your friend, will you accept tuy services as compsel? (Success guaranteed accept my services as connsel? (Success guarantees in advance!) GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The other was from Chicago, and addressed 2 Charles J. Guiteau, assessin, Washington, D. C." In the message side was a representation of an id-fashioned gallows-tree, suspended from which was an object marked "Reptile Guiteau." deson bungry-looking jackals were grouped at the bottom of the gallows, patiently walting, as an-other inscription stated, "for the rope to rot." The gallows was surmounted by two blinking owls, and the entire device was in perfect harmony with the subject.

Resolutions of Sympathy. Resolutions of sympathy and con-lolence with President Garfield and his family were received yesterday from the Readjusters of the Fifth Senatorial District of Virginia, the Irish-American Republican Club of Washington, D. C., the Cleveland (Ohio) Board of Trade, the Chicago Board of Education, the National Veteran Club of at Baltimore, Md., the Rabbinical Association of the United States, at Chicago, and the Father

Yesterday's Vote at Albany. ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.-The joint conntion voted to-day as follows: Senate-Conkink, 0: Lapham, 13: Potter, 7: Fish, 1. Assembly Coukling, 19: Lapham, 47: Potter, 41: Cornell, 1 Combined vote-Conkling, 28; Lapham, 60; Potter 48; Fish, 1; Cornell, 1. Necessary to a choice, 76 The chair declared that no choice had been made and directed a vote on the long term vacancy, which resulted as follows : Senate-Kernan, 7: Miller, 14: Wheeler, 4; Adams, 1; Evarts, 1; Chapman, 1; Rogers, 1; Fish, 1. Assembly—Kernan, 41; Miller 17: Wheeler, 14: Adams, 1: Chapman, 1: Rogers Chapman, 2; Rogers, 3; Starin, 1; Fish, 2. Neces

rry to a choice, 70. The chair announced that no choice had been made. Adjourned. An Appeal to Congress DAVENDORT, IOWA, July 11.-The Illi

ois and Mississippi River Improvement Commis-ton is busily engaged in prosecuting efforts for an appeal to Congress at its next session for the needed appropriations for the improvement of the rivers of the West and also for the construction of the Hennepin Canal. A meeting of the commission will be held in Chicago some time in August, the meeting appointed for the 14th instant baving been parponed in consequence of the feeling regarding President Gardeld

Tarred and Feathered.

SPERNGFIKED, MASS., July 11.-Four oung men broke into the house of Johanna Sullishire County, last Saturday night, and, taking her from her bed into the open air, brutally tarred and feathered her. The assault is thought to have been provoked by the woman's habit of getting hersel and neighbors into the local courts by petty Two of the perpetrators have been arre

The Chicago Post-Office.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Postmaster Palmer ays he has no information of the reported comession from Washington to investigate and respecial dispatch, the Postmaster-General knows othing of the appointment of any commission, matter of routine.

A Bloody Bow in Virginia Fredericksnung, July 11 .- In a difficulty near Graves' store, Spottsylvania County, on Satur-tay, between John Lewis and three brothers

GALVISTON, TEXAS, July 11.-A special dispatch to the News from San Autonio says: ur persons were injured by an acci dent on the International and Great Northern extension, twenty-six miles west of this place, this morning. The accident was caused by the splitting of a wheel on a coach, which was thrown

The frish Laborers. LONDON, July 11.-Although the depuation of frish laborers has left London, their representatives have been requested to remain to pre-page a statement setting forth the rents paid by

he laborers to farmers and the rents paid to landords in villages and towns where the laborers hiefly reside. LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Dion Boucleault net with an accident to his foot while playing in

the "Colleen Bawn" at the Crystal Palace yester-

EARLY'S GREAT RAID.

THE REBEL VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

How They Came, What They Saw, and Why They Failed to Conquer the National Capital-Stirring Times and Every-

Toward the latter part of June, 1864, General Lee, finding that he was being steadily and surely hemmed in by the Union array under General Urant, resorted to an expedient which, when tried two years earlier, had resulted in relieving him from a state of slege. Early was sent up through the Shenandoah Valley to threaten the National Capital. Following the course mapped out by Jackson in June, 1822, the relief leader advanced beyond the furthest point reached by "Stonewall," and the beginning of July found him, without serious opposition, crossing the Potomae into Maryland, With a rapidity of movement scarcely ever equaled, the rebel column marched northward, and on the 8th forced the evacuation of Frederick, and upon the 9th of July engaged and defeated the retreating Union army, under General Lew Wallace, at Monocacy. On the 11th a body of the enemy's cavalry burned the residence of Governor Bradford, four miles from Haltimore, which act threw the Monumental City into a fever of excitement, and on the same day the insjor portion of out by Jackson in June, 1822, the rebel leader ad ment, and on the same day the major portion of

appeared in front of the northern defenses of Washington, to the great consternation of the Government authorities and of the loyal people of the District generally. In the meantime all lines of communication between the National Capital and the North, except the single circuitous route afforded by the river, had been severed, and the raiding rebel riders had inangurated a panie which extended across the border of Maryland into the Keystone State. The defeat of General Lew Wallace at Monocacy had developed not only the strength of Early and his intentions, but also the almost utter defenselessness of Washington against so powerful a foe. When the result of the battle was made known and it became evident that the Capital of the country was the objective point aimed at, the national authorities put forth every effort to place the city in a proper condition to withstand the assaults of the robel horde marching down upon it; but they bund it no easy task. There were fortifications in abundance, well supplied with artillery and am-munition, and yet without men the strongest works were of little account to beat back the foc-The want of a sultable garrison for the city ren-dered the situation one of imminent danger; in

THE GRAVEST APPREHENSIONS were felt for its safety, and, as subsequent events made plain, nothing but the backwardness of the rebel commander saved it from capture. As already stated, the enemy appeared in force in close proximity to the northern defenses of Washing-ton upon the morning of July 11; but small bodies of the invaders had been observed as early as the morning of the day previous. At that time there was a line of forts, flanked by suitable batteries posted in earthern redoubts extending upon the north of the Potomac from the high ground north of the Potomac from the high ground below diesbero' to a point some two miles above Chain Bridge, completely encircling that portion of the city. Fort Groble occupied the elevation about two miles up and across the river from Alexandria. Then came, upon the lofty range of hills overlooking the Eastern Branch, and in the order named, Forts Carroll, Snyder, Stanton, Ricketts, Wagner, Baker, Davis, Dupont Meigs, Chaplin, and Mahan, the two last mentioned guarding the approaches to Benning's Bridge, Next, Fort Linceln, on the Eladensburg road, close by where the Reform School is now located, and Fort Thayer, directly opposite, across the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad; then Fort Saratoga, on the old Bladensburg road, fol-lowed by Forts Bunker Hill, Sietamer, Totten, Slo-

cum, and Stovens, the latter at the toll-gate UPON THE SEVENTH STREET ROAD, some three miles from Boundary street. After Fort Stevens, to the westward came Forts De Russy, Kearney, Reno, and Bayard, the two last named a little in advance of and guarding the roads leading into Tenallytown from the north and west, and finally Forts Simmons, Mansfield, Sumner, Kirby, and Grose. The average distance of the fortifications from the adjacent city limits was about three miles. Had all of the above emmerated earthworks, together with their outlying batteries, been properly manned, the security of Washington would have been assured of an enemy, it is not to be wondered at that sort-ous doubts arose in the minds of those well posted as to whether a determined assault by the foe could be repulsed. It had been pretty accumtely ascertained that Early and Breckenridge had with them in the vicinity of at least 30,000 veteran soldiers, and some estimated the numbers as high as 45,000. Opposed to them, Generals McCook and Augur (the latter military governor of Washingion) were unable to array over

FIVE THOUSAND MEN OF ALL ARMS, many of whom were little better than raw recruits having no knowledge of warfare, and not a few of the remainder (belonging to the Veterau Re erve Corps) so badly crippled by wounds or dis-case as to be unfitted for active service in the field Of course there were troops south of the Potomac n the defenses extending from Chain Bridge to Alexandria, but they were needed there and n appreciable strength could be drawn from that di rection. To supplement the regular force entrusted with the defense of the Capital a thorough exami-nation of the hospitals was made and some 3,500 men returned to duty and ordered to report to eneral Augur. The clerks in the various Depart nents were organized into companies, armed, equipped, and sent to the front, principally along he northern defenses, and the employees of the avy-yard were organized into a regiment, one consand strong, and with the Marine Corpsabout two hundred men-marched out on th Bladensburg road, in the vicinity of Fort Lincoln So thoroughly was THE NAVY-YARD STRIPPED

that the duties of the commandant, officer of the day, officer of the guard, and guard were all de-volved upon one individual, who, however, proved equal to the occasion and acquitted himself creditably in all respects. Were it not for his extreme modesty (he is now a prominent newspape man in Washington) his name would be given to the public; but, knowing his objection to notoriety it is withheld, Colonel S. W. Owen, now dead, enrolled a battalion of mounted men from among the teamsters in the city; the District militia was called out, and the principal road leading into town, especially in the vicinity of Temallytown, were barricaded with army wagons chains, and other available means to guard agains a rush of cavalry. The order for the enrollment of THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS was at first considered by many of them as a good

oke: but when it became a fixed fact that every able-bodied man must turn out there was a serio disposition on the part of some to shirk. One ma except the ordinary annual one which examines a perfect athlete in appearance and intensely loyal must be pay and allowances of various officers as so far as speech was concerned, sought to excuse so far as speech was concerned, sought to excuse himself on the ground that he had false front teeth and could not like a cartridge. Being told that he would be furnished with a breech-loader carrying a metallic shell, and consequently not requiring to be bitten, he urged sickness in his I named Brooks, Lewis, after knocking down his intereassalisms, was himself struck down with a stene by one of them and was then stabbed by another in the breast and abdomen, his intestines protruding. It is expected that Lewis intestines the majority, however, be it and the majority. the majority, however, be it said that they obeyed the summons with afacrity; and, although many of them had never fired a gun in their lives, they each did a soldier's duty to the best of their respective abilities. The "vets" who had been crippled during the earlier years of the war and were laid up in a soldier's snug harbor responded almost to a man, and on the skirmish line did valiant service against the foc At one point a little in advance and to the left of Fort Stevens five of these old warriors wer grouped upon the skirmish line together. They occupied a little clump of timber, from whence they dealt out the leaden messengers with good effect; but, had the enemy known of their weak ess, they would have been surely "gobbled" u

for they possessed only SIX GOOD ARMS AND FIVE SOUND LEGS between them. As already stated, the main body of the rebel army put in an appearance on the morning of July 11. Early in the day there was sharp skirmishing between the opposing forces a mile and a half beyond Tenallytown on the farms of Messrs. Burch, Berry, and Wilson; also in front of Forts Reno, Kearney, and De Russy and at Sil ver Springs, a short distance north of Fort Stevens, in front of which the enemy threw up slight breastworks. A demonstration was also made against Fort Lincoln, on the Bladensburg road. In order

to secure better range for the artillery several houses were burned by the Union soldiery in front of Perts Stevens and Totten, including those belonging to Richard Butt, William Beil, John and Robert McChesney, James Morrison, and Abner Shoemaker. With the exception of the mansion of Hon. Montgomery Blair, the rebels burned no houses, using those suitably located as cover for their sharp-shooters. The venerable Francis P. Blair, sr., who did not The venerable Francis P. Blair, sr., who did not The venerable Francis F. Hair, Sr., who did not follow the tide of fugitives into the city upon the arrival of Early's command, was driven from his residence, where he sat quietly reading, which was speedily occupied by the rebel riflemen and afterward turned into a temporary hospital for their wounded.

[Nore-The remainder of the sketch will appear

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

French and American Interests-An Ad-

The French and American Claims Commission adjourned yesterday until the 11th day of
October next. Before the adjournment the Comwill show that as many mines have been disnission decided to disallow the claims in seven more cases on the ground that the claimants were not or had ceased to be citizens of France at the time of their presentation. The following letter was then read by the president, Baron de Arinos;

COMMISSION OF
FRENCH AND AUGUSTAN CLAIMS.
WASHINGTON, July II, 1881.
Mn. President? I have the honor to inform you that, having received from my government a leave of absence, my functions as commissioner on the part of France will cease this day. Accept, Mr. Prosident, with my profound recreased as separation from you and with my profound regrets at separating from you and our coffeague on the part of the United States, the

L DE GEOFROY, Commissioner of the Government of France.

The motive which induced Mr. de Geofrey to retire from the Commission are uniterstood to be mersly personal. His relation with his colleagues and with the other officers of the Commission have been most cordial. The President announced that the retirement of Mr. de Geofroy would not inter-fere with the taking and filing of testimony, nor with the applications of claimants for leave to file memorials between now and the 2hl of Septymber. The office of the secretary will be open at all times to receive papers, which will be transmitted to the Commissioners when necessary for their action. Consequently all petitions to tile memorials must be presented on or before the 22d day of September next, which is the last day allowed by the treaty for the presentation of claims.

PUGH'S TERRIBLE FATE. He is Tortured to Beath by the Indians-

Sr. Louis, July 11 .- Persons just arrived from Chihunhua think that if Mr. Pugh, who was captured July 3, is in the hands of Vic-toria's Indians, he is being held as a hostage or for exchange for several Indians of that band now in the hands of the Mexican authorities at Chi-huahua. It is further thought that the Mexicans would exchange some Indian children they hold for Mr. Pugh, but it is doubtful whether they would give up adult prisoners. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, July 11.—A dispatch

from El Paso, Mexico, says: "The body of L. K. Pugh, son of ex-Senator Pugh, has been found by a secut of Mexican troops near Carrezal, Chihna-hua, terribly mutilated. He was tortured to death in a terrible manner, and after death three shots

were fired into his body,"

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, July 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso, says: "Lieutenant Noel Gillaredo, of the Mexican army, returned with fifty soldiers on Sunday from a hunt after Apaches. He reports that on the 7th instant, six leagues south of Lucer, he found the dead bodies of a man and woman. A cornet player of the Twenty-sixth battallon was killed and two servants wounded, but escaped. The Indiana burned the carriage and took the houses. The people who went from the carriage to bury the ody of the stage driver found what was supposed to be the body of Thomas H. Pugh terribly muti-lated and shot three times."

Decisions by Comptroller Lawrence. First Comptroller Lawrence, of the Treasury Department, has decided that the act of June 16,1889, requires a celluquishment of all claims to "homestead," "timber entiture," and "cash entries" of lands by parties asking repayment of fees, commissions, excesse, or purchase-money in cases of cancellation for conflict or where entries have been otherwise erroneously allowed. The Secretary of the Interior cannot actually repay such fees, commissions, excesses, or purchase-money from the Treasury, but he is authorized to approve claims for repayment, which are then to be audited and paid as other claims. Judge Lawrence has also decided that when a charged with crime, and the case is removed to a circuit court of the United States, the costs thereafter incurred therein are to be paid as in criminal cases originally prosecuted in said circuit court. Another question has been decided by Judge Lawrence bearing on the survivorship of trustees in which it is maintained that when a Govern-ment bond is in the name of three trustees, and the nature of the trust is not shown, and one dies, the survivors may control the bond, continue the

Keeping the Public Mind Feverish. It is strange, in the face of established facts and the repeated assertions of Guiteau to the contrary, that persons are so silly as to still persist that the shooting of the President was the work of a political conspiracy. Men of this kind and journalists who try to keep the public mind feverish and agitated by their vicious, cranky theories are little better than Guiteau himself, and should be looked upon by all sensible and patriotic mer as enemies of the peace and presperity of the country and of the stability of our republican form of government. The spouter who orates or the edito to a lunatic asylum until the dog days have passed.

John Burnside's Will Opened.

New Onleans, July 11.—The halographic will of the late John Burnside, the Louisiana millionaire, who died recently at the Virginla Springs, was opened to-day. It was writte-The form of a will propared by a notary a few years ago was among his papers, and there is nothing to indicate that it was ever used. By the will of 1857, after making bequests amounting to about \$150,000, Oliver Bierne, of Virginia, i

The Heat in Pittsburg.

Pirrsnung, July 11.-The heat to-day vas not so oppressive, the shower last night reducng the temperature and the breeze mitigating the ermometer was at two p. m., when it was 35 the shade. Pifteen cases of prostration and cleven deaths from sunstroke were reported to-day, making twenty-one deaths and thirty-five rostrations since Saturday. The excessive heat has caused great suffering among cattle and hogs at East Liberty, from one to a dozen carcases being taken from each train of live stock that arrives,

From the Governors of the States. COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 11.—Governor Foster has received telegrams from the Governor of Indiana, Massachusetis, Kansas, Wisconsin Tennossee, Arkansas, Illinois, Virginia, Alabanis Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nev York, Nebraska, Vermont, Florida, New Jersey West Virginia, and Wyoming Territory approving the suggestion in reference to fixing a day to b observed as praise day for recovery of President Garfield. The Governor of South Carol added to the committee on date to-day.

YORK, July 11 .- Dr. Charles Mellane, of West Forty-fifth street, while out driving to-day, and between Fifty-ninth and Sixtleth streets, in Lexington avenue, ran over and killed Jacob Rosenberg, aged ten years, of 145 East Fiftyninth street. The doctor was arrested by the

Ran Over and Killed a Boy.

The Land Bill. Landon, July 11.—The Daily News states that the Parnellites do not conceal their convic-tion that if the covernment persists in the attempt to carry the cm. gration clause of the land bill at

least two nights will be required for its discussion. Will "Vary the Scene." LONDON, July 11 .- The Times' dispatch

MILLIONAIRE MINERS.

SEVERAL WEALTHY COLORADIANS.

Tabor, Routt, Chaffee, Moffatt, Hill, Erans, and Palmer-How They Struck a Streak of Luck After Hard Work in the Mountains.

DENVER, Cor., July 7 .- " It's a remarkable fact," said a prominent cillien of Denver to me resterday, "that nearly all the rich strikes in the mines of Colorado have been made by Republicans. I cannot now recall an instance in which a Democrat bas struck a bonanza." The speaker was himself a Republican, and I feared that he might be blased in his judgment by his political

covered in this State by Democrats as by Republi-cans within the last five years, but somehow, whenever a Democrat makes a big strike he suddenly blossoms out as a Republican. Then he buys a newspaper and begins to set up the plus for an election to the United States Senate. Now, there's Tabor. Why, Tabor used to be as good a Democrat as anybody; but when he cleared a million in Little Pittaburg he became the staunchest kind of a Republican, was elected lieutenant-governor, and is now a dark-horse in the race for Senator Teller's seat. He's preity apt to get the place, too, for when he goes he goes in to win.

This ringing in of Tabor's name is a part of every well-regulated conversation in Colorado, but more especially in Denver, where the buildings and banks attest his greatness and the citizens all sing his praises. The Tabor block, on Sixteenth street, is the pride of the city, and the Tabor Opera-House, which will be opened September 5, promises to surpass anything of the kind west of Chicago. The Tabor mansion, in the authorise, is regarded as a palace by the admiring natives, and the Tabor real estate is more highly thought of in Denver than the Astor acres or the Trinity Church property in New York. property in New York.

BUT IF TAROR IS GREAT In Denver, he is pre-eminent in Lendville, where all his vast wealth was digged from the bowels of Fryer Hill. There his stamp-mills and smelters and opera-house shine with a glory quite unknown in lesser altitudes. I had heard so much about Tabor's mines and Tabor's buildings and Tabor's buildings and Tabor's buildings and Tabor's buildings and Tabor's the time I growsed the line. bor's schemes from the time I crossed the line which separates total abstinence Kansas from drink-as-you-please Colorado that I was quite auxious to meet the bonanza king face to face. My auxious to meet the bonanza king face to face. My curiosity was amply gratified to-day. By the courtesy of Governor Pitkin I occupied a place on the balcony of the State-house while the splendid militia companies of Denver and Leadville passed in review under the executive eye. A number of the State officers assisted the Governor, and among them was Lieutenant-Governor Tabor, arrayed in the uniform of the Tabor Guards, hiff strong, bony head surmounted by a little skull cap, apparently two sizes too small. His warmest admirers would not call Mr. sall. His warmest admirers would not call Mr. Tabor either handsome or graceful. He is apparently about fifty-five, his hair is black and as coarse as an Indian's, and his large mouth is cov ered rather than ornamented by a heavy mus-teche, which is slightly tinged with gray. His arms and legs seemed made of wood and his joints of iron, and it is very evident that he does not feel at all at home in a military uniform. In conversa-tion with this luckiest of men one soon forgets bi occuliarities of manners and appearance. There is so much straightforwardness and strong common sense in what he says that no one who knows him wonders that he has become one of the great mas-

ters of the great art of money making.

HIS DISTORY is one of the romances of mining. Twenty-two years ago, when the "Pike's Peak or bust" fever was at its height, Tabor and its wife left their hungry home in Maine to seek a fortune in the wild West. They didn't find it. For eighteen weary years they went up and down the foot-hills and mountains of Colorado pursuing the phantom gold and growing old and discouraged in their diresome and bootless search. He was sober and she turffly, but somehow they did not get on in the world. Now, when they have more millions than they had hundreds then, Mrs. Tabor delights in telling how "me and Tabor" moved in an ox-team across the Park from Denver to Oro City, where they started a little store for the sale of miners' supplies. Oro City was a small camp about two miles from where Leadville now flourishes, and where the first discoveries of quartz were made in Leadville. Taylor "grub-staked" two prospectors, August Rische and George cover. The first ore they found ran only eight cances to the ton, but as they went down on "Little Pittsburg" the quality steadily improved. About this time Leadville had outgrown Oro City, and Tabor moved his store to the larger place. He came to Denver and bought a bill of goods amount-ing to \$2,000, and not having money enough to ttle, he offered his share in the mine to the Denver firm, but they preferred to take their chances on getting their money back when he had dissed of the wares. Later he bought \$3,700 worth f goods from another firm, and actually succeeded in inducing them to take his half of Little Pitts-burg in payment. When he reached home, however, he received a letter from the firm asking him to take back his mine, as they had no desire to go into that kind of business, and assuring him that they would trust him for the bill. Well they right, for within three months he had bought out ooth his partners for about \$150,000, paying them out of the proceeds of the mine, and had in turn sold out to Chaffee, Moffat & Co. for \$1,000,000.

IN ALL HE MADE about \$1,300,000 on the mine, which was then stocked at \$20,000,000, yielded some \$5,000,000 to its new purchasers, and is now an empty ruin so far as appearances go. Thousands of people in all parts of the country who bought this stock at ancy prices in the belief that they would make 1,600 per cent, on the investment now feel that hey were deceived and rebbed by the elever men who manipulated the shares; but to a disinter ted outsider it looks as if the duplicity of the ested outsider it tooks as it the supporty of the sellers would have proved fruitless but for the un-healthy greed of the buyers. So far as I know Tabor had nothing to do with the stock deal, but Chaffee and Moffat, who got the credit of engineer-ing that gigantic scheme, and are heartfly hated or it in some places, are very wealthy and highlyspected citizens of Denver. Since the Lift-e Pittsburg strike everything that Tabor as touched has turned to gold. His interests are scattered in every direction

broughout the States, and, as if this whilese er eads store-keeper couldn't find enough to occ his mind in Colorado, he rushes off to New Yo overy now and then to have some fun with the coys in Wall street. When he first turned up it hat centre of sharp practice they took him for a reeny who had made his money easily and would art with it readily. In other words, "they played the for a sucker," and they will never make that kind of a mistake in his case again. He has developed a talent for handling vast sums of money wisely that surprises all but those who used to play ten-cent draw-poker with him in the old days One of these, dressed in brown canvas, speaking of Tabor's luck and judgment, the other day, said 'Horace was the best ten-cent poker-player in

HE ALWAYS KNOWED WHEN TO COME IN lraw, he's able to hold his own and make his way where if he ever gets a chance." The speake ently either didn't "know them things" or hi chance hasn't come yet. Tabor's wealth ariously estimated between \$4,000,000 and \$10,000. cond, but it is doubtful if even he could state its exact figure. Notwithstanding his sudden leap exact figure. Notwithstanding from poverty to millions, he is as plain and as apcachable now as over. His only son and heir is ne of the tenses of the Windser Hotel, and is said the a shrowd, level-headed young man. Mrs. Tabor delights in fine clothes, diamonds, and New ngland grammar, and is now eujoying a tou Europe. Ex-Governor Routt, ex-Senator Chaf e. Mr. John Evans, Mr. D. H. Moffat, Senator N Hill, and Mr. Palmer, of the Denver and Ric trande Railway, are, next to Governor Tabor, the cading millionaires of the Centennial State at present. With the exception of Evans and Palmer, these men have all made their vast fortunes in mining within the last ten years. Evans and Palmer made their money in railroad building, but if it were not for the mines their roads would never have been built

COLORADO IS FULL of prospective millionaires, and one can't hel being amused at times by the buoyant ho ness of men who could not borrow \$50 to them from starvation, and yet vow that they would not sell their mining prospects for \$50,000. This extravagant hopefulness seems to be in the

very air. Nobody ever seems to despair in Colo rade, and suicide is a crime almost unknown here. Now and then a stranger shuffles off this mortal coil before the air and sanshine of these higher altitudes have had time to cure the distemper i his blood, but the oldest inhabitant, when pinched by hunger or pursued by poversy, just thinks of the Tabors and Robinsons, and Chaffees and Routs, smiles acronely, and lives on.—Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

RAIN, RAIN, RAIN.

Terrible Storms in the Northwest-The Damuge in Iowa.

Marshallrown, Iowa, July 11,-Great mage was caused in this city yesterday and last aight be heavy rains, which culminated this morn ing in the form of a water-spout. Linn Creek role to so great a height as to put after about eighty houses occupied by families, some of them being swept down the stream, but fortunately, so far as known, no lives were lest. The Ketchum Wagen Works and Stedard saw mills were almost totally destroyed. A large number of projectics were badly damaged in and about the city. The Chicago and Northwestern and Central tracks were several feet under water at the depot. The the Central bridge at that point is disabled. The Contral lost twenty-five thousand ties and much bridge timber. Many farm-houses are surrounded by water. On the bottom lands on Iowa River the farmers put out signals of distress from the roofs of their houses, and rescuing parties have been sent out in boats. The Iowa River is higher than ever before known. The loss in crops, improvements, and stock is beyond estimate at present, but in the city. Northern Liberty Market, Seventh street and stock is beyond estimate at present, but in the city and vicinity the loss will exceed \$200,000.
CHICAGO, July 11.—The storm in Iowa on Sunday

night and yesterday seems to have been very

serious; in places the prostration of the wires hav-ing delayed the reports of it. Specials to the Jour-nal say: That at Pella there was a heavy rain and that it washed out many bridges, both east and west of Boone, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, as well as most of the bridges on the bridge spanning in its ordinary condition a small stream the engine broke through, and sank in water twenty feet deep. Two mon were drowned and two escaped by climbing trees. West of Moin-gons, while Roadmaster McNeil was examining the track upon a bridge spanning a small stream the bridge went down and he was drowned. The greatest flood ever known there descended upon McGregor Sunday night, doing much damage. The rainfall amounted to 4.66 inches, nearly all of which descended in an hour. Many stores were inundated. The loss sustained by the city in damage to streets and cellars is not less than \$20.000. No lives were lost.

\$29,000. No lives were lost.
A Tribone dispatch says: "A heavy storm visited
Dubuque, accompanied with rain, thunder, light-ning, a number of streets were washed out, trees blown down, and other damage done. North o the city, along the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, and west on the Illinois Control, the damage is great. No lives were lost. The residence of Mr. Thomas Murphy, near Amboy, Ill., was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Murphy, who was sitting near a chinney, was instantly killed.

A Regular Water-Spout.

Cincago, July 11 .- A dispatch to the Erroing Journal from Des Moines, lowa, says: "The rain-storm in this section on Saturday evening appears to have been a regular water-spout. A bridge on the Keokuk Boad, between Leighton and Pella, was carried away. A heavy wash-out occurred on the Des Moines and Northwestern Road mear Waukee, Coupe's circus was drowned out and the performance stopped. Another big storm last night greatly damaged the Northwestern Road, washing out several hundred yards of road-bed and washing away bridges on the highways. The Des Moines River's at flood tide today at Colfax. The water experted flat care o-day-at Colfax. The water covered flat cars standing on the track at Marshallown this morn-ing. There were four feet of water in the Iowa Central round-house. The wires are down."

THE FUTURE WAR SHIP. Festing the Torpedo Boat and Ham Alarm

at New York, NEW YORK, July 11.-To-morrow the torpedo shipand ram Alarm, nowlying at the navy-yard, will make a trial trip up the North River old colored hackman, Aquilla Barion, with whom course and return, the northern end of the course being opposite Yenkers. The Alarm is expected to work up to 509 actual horse power, and to make twelve knots an hour with the Mallory propellor. If she accomalishes this the will be the fastest ship of her class R. M. G. Brown, her communitor, resolved orders yesterday from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the Alarm to Washington, where the vessel will be tried under the supervision of Admiral Porter, the designer of the boat, and the Secretary of the Navy. She will be in Washington by the lat proxime. If at the Washington trial the propeller works satisfactorily the Alarm will go to Yorktown to remain during the centennial celebration

THER DESCRIPTION. The alarm is 170 feet long, 28 feet beam, and has a displacement of 800 tons. She has no spars. It would be almost an impossibility to sink her, as she has no less than thirty water-tight compartments The carries one gun of the largest size, of which the vessel fiself is the carriage. This gun is placed near the centre of rotation, so that the rotting of the ship does not affect the accuracy of fire, and only the pliching of the vessel has to be contended against. In addition to her ram she also has a system of torpedo spars running out by steam power under water. The forward one runs thirty feet ahead of the run, the side ones twenty feet from the ship's side. The Maliery propeller is desegned. to enable the Alarm to fight "bows on" to fine four and a half inches thick, on the bow, which is shaped like the letter V inverted. This will deflect the heaviest shot fired by modern expressive. The cost of similar vesseus to the Atarm will be

THE CREW. The complement of men on the Alarm will be ive officers and a crew of forty-live. She is a present commanded by Lieutenant R. M. G Brown; executive officer, Lieutenant G. B. Har-ber; navigator, Eusign W. S. Hogg; chief engineer A. J. Konyon; paymaster, J. C. Sullivan, After the arrival of the Alarm at Washington Lieuten-ant Brown will turn over the command to Lieucuant Harber, as the former's three years of naval duty, which is the usual duration thereof, expired

Two Belies of Yorktown.

Mr. Charles F. Hanna, cashier of customs at this port, has received from a gentleman of York River, Va., a couple of old relies, which are quite valuable in view of the coming Yorktown celebration. They are a pair of old schoors and a piece of the old wain coating of the old Moore House in Yorktown, where the negotistions for the surrender of Cornwallis took place. The capitulation was on October 17, and on the 19th an aide of Cornwallis' surrendered bis sword to Colonel Packham, one of General Washington's aides of the same rank, in this house, and with the swori came what was virtually the independence of the United States. The old scissors were found behind the wainscoating, which had not been removed aration for the coming celebration. The old piece of the bourding sent to Mr. Harma looks na ark, and the scissors are of the most quaint and absurd old pattern. They are considerably rusted and worn away. The old Moore mansion will be one of the great features of interest in the coming celebration. - Boltimore American.

Chester, Pa.—The large mill of Dean Bros. Loss, \$30,000; partially insured. Louisville, Ky .- David Sternsberger's dry-goods

Supk in the Sands. London, July 12.—The steamer Brittanie

has sunk in the sands so that only her masts are

Base-Ball Games At Philadelphia-Athletics, 10; Al-

GUITEAU'S BULLET.

HUNTING FOR THE LOST MISSILB

A Scene at the B. & P. Depot Yesterday-Incidents of the Recent Trapely-The Assect a's Arrest Setald by ells Captor-The Hackman.

3, hile sear h was being made for the her bullet, " in a lid not enter President Gar-id's body, he lishimore and Potomae de, et yesterday a representative of The Rapublicar strolled in to see the work going on. The theory that the ball, after striking the President, glanced off and passed through the west door of the ladies room into the main passenger room can hardly be exploded, from the position in which General Garfield was found when he sank to the floor from the fatal ball of the assassin. And yet the leaden messenger has not been found. The bands yesterday removed the big heater on the west side of the main room, which is in direct range of the door. A careful search was made in every conceivable direction, but without avail. Kearney, the stalwart policeman Northern Liberty Market, Seventh street and Massachusetta avenue. fired into the excited populace according to owners, as did his comrades around him. McElfresh, then a young man of nineteen, received one of the bullets in his head, which is there yet. An account of his wonderful wound has already been published.

"May be it was Kearney's bullet that put a head on you at that time," said THE REPUBLICAN, laugh-

"Perhaps it was," said McElfresh, looking pleas-

untly at Kearney. Patrick Kearney is a model officer, and a character in his way. He is forty-cight years of ago, me-dium stature, stout in body, full beard, clear com-plexion, and little gray eyes. He served in the Marine Corps honorably from 1854 to 1866, and has been a member of the Metropolisan police force since 1866. No intoxicating liquors of any kind have crossed his lips for twenty-four years. He has a large family, and when he became a member of the force was a bess baker on the Island. He had been post baker at the Marine Corps headquarters some years beforethat. Kearneyean tell a story as good as any man in Washington, and has just enough of the richness of the bregue to entice you to listen to and join him in a hearty

"Many people came to ask me about the attempted murder," said Kearney, " and the wost of them labor under the impression that Guiteau tried to escape from the main passenger room into Sixth street."

" He came out of the ladies' room on B street, did be not? did he not?"

"Yes. I was learning against the steps on B street, the President and Blaine having just passed in. I heard the two shots in quick succession, and started up the steps to go in the room. The very first man I met, and the first person to attempt to come out, was Guiteau. I met him right in the door, and seeling the comprollen heads, grabbed.

door, and, seeing the commotion limide, grabbed What did he really say ?" said THE REPUBLICAN. "He said, 'Let me go! I want to give these papers to General Sherman,' holding up at the same time an envelope. I held on to him, and took him into the ladies' room. Mr. Park, the ticket agent, and others then rushed toward me, and said, 'Arrest him! He is the man who fired the shot!" There was a good deal of commotion by this time, in both the ladies' room and the

nain passenger room,"
" Did Guiteau say anything more then?" "No; he kept quiet, but was evidently in fear of being roughly handled. We passed quickly inrough the main passenger room with him, out into sixth street, and started to Police Headquarers. It was at the corner of B street, just as we were about to cross the street. Guiteau made the

nark: 'I did it! Arthur is President! I am alwart!" "
" How long after he had fired the shots was that !"

"Fully ten injuntes."

"Fully ten injuntes."

"Was the crowd demonstrative?"

"They were beginning to get 'blood in theh eyes.' A well-known railroad president was greatly excited, and called aloud to cut the fellow up into mince-meat. We got away with him in time." THE REPUBLICAN representative before leaving

ike him to the Congressional Cametery.
"Did he tell you to bring the hack around to he B street door?" said THE REPUBLICAN. 'No, boss ; he done said he wanted me in a fow

mutes, and didn't tell me to move my back a Did you hear the shots?

"No, boss; I saw de people runnin', but I was on e lookout for my passenger." " Did you hear what had occurred?" "Yes, I heard the President was shot, but I was still lookin' out for de man dat hired me. Pretty soon I seen him come out wid Kearney on one

ide and Mr. Park on de odder side, and when dey aid, 'Dere goes the man what shot the President' I Jess frowed up both hands and said, 'Great God! Dat's de man hired my hack f" What did you do then !

"I jess went over to Police Headquarters and It will be seen from these statements that Guiteau evidently first intended to make his way out of the main passenger room door, on Sixth street, after the shooting. This door is in close proximity to the hack stand. He started, however, out of the B street door, where Kearney arrested him.

and brought him through both rooms, passing his victim on the way. COING TO RILL GUITEAU.

Secretary Blaine received in his mail yesterday a postal card, postmarked St. Louis, Mo., but with-red received the results relative to President Garneld, and should not be satisfied with the simple incarcoration of Guiteau in an insane asylun or for a term of years in the penitentiary, but that he had vowed "year" that is bear to take your permental and the penitentiary but that he had vowed "year" years to read the interest erarmed, and we are stated in insert, which statement he desired not to be forgotten

IS A PANIC IMPENDING?

An English Opinion That a Financial Crash Will Shortly Ocear.

Losnos, July 11.-The Pall Mall Gazette his evening, in a leading article headed "The warness of a Financial Crisis in the United states," argues that the stability of the New York money market depends upon his power to continue drawing gold from Europe. An excess of exports over imports is not necessarily a sign of wealth. A nation that always exports more goods than it imports is nearly always a debter nation, and its excess of experts is needed to pay its debts Whether the process of expansion by drainage from Europe, which within the past two years has added £95,000,000 to the circulation of the Union, is to go on, depends upon the ability of America to control with its produce the markets of Europe The indications are that the European harvest will be bountiful, and that the United States will have to face competition, probably at very low prices. With an overwhelming surpins yield, they might be able to do this; but, should their surplus be, as many allege, comparatively small, the difficulties of their trade may well be ome serious. The article concludes as follows: We think the position of the United States is not anything like so secure as the sanguine Americans assume. They are just in the circumstances where a financial crists might develop with extraordinary rapidity. Some took for such a crists in the coming autumn, and we are by no means certain that it will develop itself then, even-should things come to the worst. With their trade the credit bubble may go on swelling for mouths beand the time when cautious man look for trouble. Holders of United States securities, however, must lay their account for serious financial difficulties much scoper than the contemplation of the won derful progress of the past three years might lead them to expect."

The Insurrection in Tanis.

LONDON, July 12 .- The Times' correspondent says; "General Saussier has started for Algeria." The Times' disputch from Tunis states the insurrection now has assumed such large proportion that unless put down with a strong hand the consequences all over the regency must be very serious. The mere occupation of Siax will have no effect on the insurgent